

The Democratic Pioneer

GILBERT & PALMER, PUBLISHERS.]

VOL. 8.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

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PROPRIETORS.

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Officer-corner of Main and Road Streets

GODWIN, M. V. GILBERT, JNO. L. PALMER.

D. D. SIMMONS
GENERAL COMMISSION & FOR-
WARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

CARD.

G. VAUGHAN RESPECTFULLY OF-
fers his services as an auctioneer and
is the patronage of the public. Any con-
cerns to him will be respectfully attended
and due return made after sale.

THOS. G. VAUGHAN.
Norfolk, N. C. June 2, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD
inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and
the surrounding country that he is prepared to do
House-Carpenter's Work

in his branch. All jobs in the country
will receive prompt attention by addressing

JEZERIAH F. CHERRY.

City, January 12, 1858.—by

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GATESVILLE, N. C.

With practice in the County Courts of
Bertie, Bertie, Gates, Gates, and Gates.
Particular attention paid to
all legal and all business entrusted to my
care with ready attention and scrupu-
lousness.

The best of references can be given.

1857—IV.

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

EXCELSIOR DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES.

17 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

55 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

10 Main Street, Petersburg, Va.

10 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va.

Business taken equally well in all

Aug 6

J. B. GODWIN,

DENTAL SURGEON.

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS PRO-
FESSION IN HIS ROOMS, OVER THE STORE OF C.

CO., Etc., Etc.

GEORGE W. BELL,

DEALER IN

GIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS

AND FINE CUTLERY.

55 Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Aug 17—18

OT AND SHOE STORE
AT THE WATER.

Established in 1856, at the store

recently occupied by W. B. Barnes, Esq., on

street, a large assortment of Ladies', Gen-

lemen's, Misses', Boys' and

Children's Boots, Shoes and

Strollers, of every description.

A large lot of Silk and Wool Hats, Buf-

fers, TRUNKS, CARRY-BAGS and UMBRELLAS.

Public are invited to call and examine

T. D. KNOX,

1856.

HARDWARE

CHERRY IMPORTING ESTABLISH-
MENT.

111 Main Street, Sign of the Sun.

At the attention of merchants of Virginia

and North Carolina to their large and

various manufacturers in this country upon

articles as similar goods can be pur-

chased in the Northern or Eastern cities, and

adapted to the wants of the Southern and

Northern, Sept 23.

Watch Making Establishment.

HE UNDERSIGNED INTENDING

to make Elizabeth City his permanent

residence, is prepared to repair Watches

of all descriptions, and will do

so with the greatest despatch and war-
ranted.

Ladies and gentlemen are re-
quested to give him a trial. A share of public

will be thankfully received. Please

call at the store on Road street, one door South

Flower office.

W. GEORGE SAUERBIES.

14, 1856.

R. THOS. W. UPSHUR,

AVING RETURNED TO THE COUNTY

of Pas, I purpose, for the purpose of locating

myself in the practice of his profession,

as his services to his old friends and the

generally assuring them that, being du-

rely kind, he will devote

all time, attention and ability to all care

to his care; and, soliciting a con-

tinuation of his good will and patronage

promised him.

He is now permanently settled at Dr. R. H.

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Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
J. B. GODWIN & CO., Proprietors.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

PETSON'S NEW BANK NOTE DETECTOR for January is upon our table. In these days of counterfeits, no business man should be without it.

BLACKWOOD for December. This Magazine was sent us in time by the publishers—but it was taken from our table, and we have just received it. We can, from a very hasty glance, recommend it. The new volume of Blackwood and the four British Reviews, commence Jan., 1858.

THE WARRENTON NEWS comes to us this week in a new and improved condition. We are glad to witness this evidence of prosperity in our contemporary. The News has done, and is doing, good service in the good old cause, and we heartily wish it an increased reward. It is now issued weekly.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of very great importance has yet been done by this body since its re-assembling. The time has been principally consumed in various discussions, the Utah and Kansas question coming in for a full share.

We understand that our efficient board of Commissioners have taken the incipient steps towards lighting the town with gas. Glad of it. Hope that it may all end in gas.

Besides the new Methodist Church, Mr. P. H. Dozier's new building, and Berry's City Hotel are lighted with gas.

OUR NEXT CANDIDATE.

The West is moving in the matter of a Gubernatorial successor. Meetings have been held in many counties to appoint delegates to the State convention. In all, or nearly all, of these meetings, a vote of preference for some particular candidate has been adopted. So far, Judge Ellis seems to be the favorite, though some have expressed themselves for Mr. Avery. Of the two we prefer Ellis, and should he receive the nomination, we have no doubt of his triumphant election.

THE MAILS AGAIN.

The Norfolk Argus of Thursday contains a communication from Mr. A. M. Vaughan, Post Master at Norfolk, in reply to our article upon the subject of the mails. We have no disposition to do any one injustice, and therefore give the letter of Mr. Vaughan to our readers. Upon the authority of one that should know, we stated that the cause of delay of the E. City mail was attributable to the want of a proper dispatch at the Norfolk Office, and that the mail for the city was distributed and ready for delivery before the North Carolina mail was given to the conductor. Mr. Vaughan says that it is given to the contractor 'without waiting for the delivery of the city mails.' This we do not doubt, but the point as we have given above, was that the city mail matter was ready for delivery before the driver received his bag. This is not contradicted, and upon it we founded our complaint. If it be so, which we now take for granted, we hope that Mr. Vaughan will see that it is remedied, as we are satisfied that he would not willingly subject our citizens to the intolerable inconvenience from which they have been for some time suffering. That the fault is not so much with the contractor, we will state that on Monday when the stage does not have to wait for the mail, it reaches this place, sometimes as early as an hour before sun set, though on that day it does not leave until between 8 or 9 o'clock. We are glad however to see a decided improvement somewhere since we called attention to the subject. For the last eight or ten days the mail has reached us in tolerable good time. We hope that it may so continue.

Gentlemen:—My attention has been drawn to an editorial in the Pioneer, a newspaper published in E. City, N. C., in which the charge of delay in dispatching the (E. City and Edenton) mails from this office is made. I would state that there has been no delay in the dispatch of these mails from Norfolk, that could possibly be prevented by me. They have been assured, made up and delivered to the Contractor at the earliest moment, and that too, without waiting for the delivery of City mails at this office.

It is well known here, that one of the steamers temporarily on service between Baltimore and Norfolk is slow. The mails by her are seldom delivered into this office before eight o'clock, and sometimes it has been as late as nine or ten in the morning. But in my opinion the true cause of delay in the delivery of these mails in Carolina, may be traced to the misfortunes of the Contractor, who I am afraid is unable to keep the line in proper running order. I at least judge so from the lateness of the E. City mails in reaching this office in the evening.

Very truly, your obedient serv't,

A. M. VAUGHAN, P. M.
To Messrs. LEONARD & LAMB, editors of
Southern Argus.

MR. BUCHANAN.

It is so rare to find an opposition print disposed to accord to the smiliest statesman who occupies the presidential chair, the smallest show of justice, or to give him credit for either honesty or sincerity in his administration of affairs, that when we do come up with a curiosity of this description, we cannot forbear giving it to our readers. In the last Asheville Spectator is an editorial containing some admissions which we are gratified to see. It is not an unqualified endorsement of the President, but an approval of some of his measures, and the avowal of a belief "that he desires to preserve the Union," and though finding "much to condemn," yet there are "redeeming qualities of a high order." Our contemporary thinks, "that to endorse the administration of Mr. Buchanan, is not to endorse the principles or policy of the Democratic party." We think differently. So far as the fundamental principles upon which Mr. Buchanan has administered, and we believe will continue to administer, the government, they are essentially and radically democratic, and to approve one argues an approval of the other. There are subjects daily springing up in the path of the President which he must dispose of, about which it is but natural to expect a difference of opinion among his own friends; such, for instance, as the Paulding and Walker affair, but this certainly can be tolerated without subjecting the President to the charge of violating the principles of his party. We admire the spirit of candor which is to be found in the article, and hope that in future it will be more frequently indulged in. We extract the following:

There is much noise just about this time as to whether the American party should not endorse the administration of Mr. Buchanan and throw themselves into the Democratic party. Now it occurs to us just at this time to endorse the administration of Mr. Buchanan is not to endorse the principles or policy of the Democratic party. Mr. Buchanan has of late, with an independence truly praiseworthy, combated the views of extremists of both North and South. While we may not approve or disapprove of his or Mr. Douglas' policy on the Kansas question, we look on with indifference as to the individual parties themselves but see in the distance the portent of a storm which may shatter the foundations upon which our Union stands.

We believe that Mr. Buchanan desires to preserve the Union, but when it comes to the question is he a friend to the South, in the sense a fire-eater would use the expression, we candidly believe he is not, yet so far as the constitutional rights and privileges of our section are concerned he may be a friend.

FURTHER THE MANNER in which he has acted in relation to the Nicaragua business gives us much satisfaction. We admire and applaud his independence and discrimination of right and duty in the face of the abuse and opposition he will have to meet from the ultra southern press, and the sessioning wing of his party in Congress. We believe, however, that the large mass of his party will sustain him in the course he has pursued. So far as we can judge with no conservative Whig should find fault with his actions or words in this matter.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Will soon be before Congress, with the petition of Kansas to be admitted under it among the sisterhood of States. It is understood that Mr. Buchanan is engaged in writing his message to accompany it, urging its immediate admission. This paper, it is said, will be the ablest document yet submitted to Congress, and will be an answer to the objections raised to the views contained in his annual message. The great struggle of the session will be upon the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. Every means which Black Republicanism can bring to bear will be used to defeat it, for it is the death-blow to this desperate faction. The slavery question has narrowed down to this issue, and the whole stock in trade of the free soilers is now involved in the decision of Congress. The result is at present uncertain, though it is confidently predicted that the measure will be borne triumphantly through. The contest, however, will be a tremendous and protracted one. Both sides are preparing for the conflict, each boastful of its strength. No Southern man can be indifferent to the closing up of this irritating question, and the result will be looked for with intense anxiety.—

Judge Douglas will, of course, lead the column in a furious onslaught upon the whole Lecompton movement, and the powers of his gigantic mind will be taxed to overwhelm it. He is an adversary to be dreaded, yet upon this question we think that he will find his match. He was certainly routed in his recent trial of strength with Senator Green, of Missouri; and we look for a like triumph when they again measure swords. The able Senator from Missouri will find himself seconded by many of the finest intellects in the Senate, and he may be sanguine of a brilliant victory.

The threats of many of the most rabid and violent of the Black Republican demagogues will pass for what they are worth. In the event of Kansas being admitted, they have proclaimed a determination to resist the measure with fire and sword. It is well known that they have no particular fancy for the latter, and the former only when burning cheerfully in a grate before which they can warm their corrupt carcasses. As to a use of them for any hostile purpose, save when covered by darkness and shielded from detection, it is all gas. From these bravadoes nothing is to be feared; and if there is a sufficient number in Congress to pass the measure, the quietus will at last be given to this prolific source of strife and discord.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, giving that paper an account of the address of Mr. Leake the self-nominated candidate for Governor, says:

"He opened his address by declaring himself a Democrat, challenging inquiry into his antecedents— from manhood in the middle age, and from middle age to ripe years"—thirty-seven years—and by comparing himself with unquestioned and unquestionable Democracy. He then proceeded to state his views upon Distribution; asserting that it is not a hobby—for his views now upon the question are what they have ever been, and going on much after the manner of his published letter.— He discoursed at some length upon this topic to the very evident satisfaction of Whigs and Americans who listened to him. But upon another point, he was to me at least, still more satisfactory. In addressing the Whigs and Americans (or rather the Distribution Party) he remarked that he would not only support their nominee, but would speak for him, provided he be a sound Distributionist."

Well, Mr. Leake has at last thrown off the disguise, and has avowed himself ready to support an "American Whig" if a distributionist, and to speak for him. Also. We think he has very little cause to boast of his Democratic antecedents, in the face of such a declaration. This will do for Mr. Leake, but the truth is too palpable. The Know-Nothings have given him the cold shoulder, and he now thinks by an avowal of this character, to draw them to his side. It is an attempt to conciliate, to win over those from whom he can alone expect to secure support, but who have heretofore given him but little reason to believe that it will be given. He first defies an examination into his antecedents, and backs it by an appeal to vote and speak for Know-Nothing; and that upon a single idea. Surely such patriotism and devotion to principles should be cherished and rewarded. We question if the chaff will catch the birds.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

We understand that Captains of vessels to often come to anchor in our different rivers, and remain night after night, without exhibiting a light. This is wrong and puts human life and marine property in jeopardy. We learn that only a short while ago, a vessel was run into by a steamer on Chowan river in consequence of not exhibiting a light in her rigging. It is the duty of masters of vessels to exhibit lights during the night time, and it is their own fault if they are run into and damaged in consequence of this important omission. Our particular attention has been called to the prevalence of not showing lights by vessels in the Chowan river, but we presume that a like delinquency prevails elsewhere.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON SLAVERY.

The article below is from the London Times. It is worthy an attentive perusal, as showing the change of sentiments which has taken place in the English mind. The Times, it is well known, is one of the most powerful and influential journals on the other side of the Atlantic, and it may well be relied on as reflecting the opinions of those high in authority. From the tone of the article we should judge that the holy horror with which slavery was at one time regarded by the English people has been swallowed by that all-powerful influence, owing to the rapidly increasing value of the slave, we have now to do.

And it is not by preaching, or protesting, or chiding, or denouncing, that the objects of humanity can be attained.

The last generation were content to be merely destructives; they broke down the slave system in the West Indies without attempting to replace it by a better, and the consequence has been the multiplication of the former evils, and a deepening of the guilt in which we indirectly participate as consumers of the slave-raised produce.

After 20 years experience we are now called upon to provide a remedy. On all sides we hear the same cry—the colonies are perishing for want of sufficient labor.

The attempt to disguise its re-establishment in the British West Indies under another name, is too flimsy a pretext to elicit comment. Call it what they will, "it is slavery still."

The Times very candidly concedes the emancipation scheme to have been a woful failure, and it is now seeking to direct the public mind to a remedy for the evil. The article speaks for itself, and we advise a careful reading of it:

[From the London Times, Dec. 19.]

A NEW PLAN TO SUPPLY THE WEST INDIES WITH LABOR.

It requires no great foresight to perceive that a great contest is approaching on the subject of slavery and the slave trade.—The battle of the negro will have to be fought by the philanthropists with a great diminution of prestige, the result of false predictions and wasted hopes. The Broughams and Wilberforces of the present day will have to adopt a somewhat humble tone. The manifestoes of Exeter Hall must not once be defensive and apologetic, for the world is now wiser than when pulpit and platform resounded with indignant appeals to humanity five and twenty years ago. The touching descriptions of philanthropic novel writers will go for little now as far as regards our own colonies. Those who are old enough may recollect the traditional portraits of West India proprietors, their wives and children which are to be found in the "moral tales" of the last generation. The owner of a Jamaican property was always lying on a sofa, drinking sanguine and swearing at Sambo, a fine mulatto youth, whose quivering lips and flaxen eye told how much he felt. The lady of the house, always represented as a faded beauty, with her brow wreathed with pearls, was, of course, being fanned by two female slaves, whose delicate forms bore recent traces of the lash. The youthful heir wandered about the house exercising a whip given him by his mother expressly to beat the little negroes with. A faithful and pious Pompey exposed to every kind of ill usage, because Dinah, who loved him (oh, how fervently!) would not listen to the unmanly proposals of Dr. P. The overseer, completed the picture. By such representations as these a body of a hard working and loyal subjects as England ever possessed, were held up to obloquy, and negro emancipation was effected without regard to the interest of men who were popularly supposed to be revelling in ill-gotten gains. But politicians and the public, and the friends of the slaves themselves, have now begun to see matters in a clear light. Our colonies in the West are the field for such a scheme, our empire in the East may furnish the laborers, and the new world we shall have on Asia will give facilities for doing what we wish. Whether we should send mulatto sepoys across the water is a matter hardly yet ripe for decision; but we think, if they are to be transported anywhere, they may as well people Trinidad as the Andamans or any Asiatic island. But it is evident that the whole question of West Indian civilization must now be examined, and with such sol-

nopoly of the great staples of tropical produce. The islands which in the old times supplied so much sugar, coffee and cotton are going out of cultivation, while Cuba, the United States, and Brazil, are every day extending the area of their cultivation and the number of their slaves. So valuable, indeed, is the slave in Cuba that, in spite of treaties and penal laws, cruisers blockade, thousands of Africans are yearly carried across the Atlantic to work on the sugar and tobacco plantations. The wealth of the island is such that in spite of the action of the Committee, and by it the East has been virtually disengaged. A unanimity of sentiment existed, and may still exist, among the Eastern democrats, to dispute their right to furnish a standard-bearer for the next campaign. It has been the unanimous wish that she should do so. It is true, that among the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been brought forward in connection with the nomination, the East does entertain a preference, and would gladly express it by a vote in convention; but there was an unswerving determination to give to the nominee a cordial and united support, should another be the recipient of the honor of an endorsement by the convention. In view of these things, it appears strange that the Committee should have lost sight of us altogether, and regardless of the convenience of Eastern delegates, have decided upon a point so far West. The thing has been done, however, and there is no appeal or remedy; the question now arises, will our friends in this section attend? We believe they will not, or in very limited numbers. This is to be regretted. Under existing circumstances, we think that it is of vital importance to the party, that a full representation from every county should be present, that the nominee, whoever he may be, may go forth bearing the endorsement of all sections and of all interests. There is a force and power imparted to our principles when they have been given impetus by the many instead of the few, when they have received the reiterated sanction of Democrats from every and all parts of the State, irrespective of geographical divisions, that makes them irresistible, and carries them forward gloriously triumphant. The good of the party imperatively requires that such force should be given to him who is to be our leader in the next campaign; he should start in the race backed by the Democracy from Currituck to Cherokee, from the Virginia to the Tennessee line. Then we would be invincible; then there would be no power that the combined hosts of Know-Nothings and distributionists could array against us that could check or impede our march to victory. Could ought that we might say induce our friends to go up to the Convention, it should be said freely and cheerfully, for we would rejoice to see the East in her strength re-affirming her confidence and unwavering trust in those great principles that have ever been the landmarks of the National Democracy. In them her faith is unshaken, and did an opportunity offer she would give another evidence of her unflinching adherence to those great cardinal truths, ere she is called upon to declare it at the ballot-box in August next; but by the selection made by the Committee we fear that she will be debarred the privilege, and we shall lose the influence that would be thus given to our cause. May it be otherwise.

Correspondent of the Pioneer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—The events of the past week have been of a very interesting character, and much business was transacted in both houses of Congress. I will not take up much space in this letter to give you a synopsis, as you can get full accounts from your Washington exchanges; I will simply allude to the speech of Mr. Davis (Reuben) of Mississippi in the House, yesterday on the subject of slavery, or rather the abolition of slaves by northern abolitionists. He denounced the practice of stealing negroes from their masters as the basest and meanest action which a man can be guilty of. Mr. Davis defended slavery in its moral aspect and quoted largely in confirmation of his arguments. With regard to the running off of slaves by underground railroads, he said it was necessary for the South to take a decided stand, and no longer make it.

But we learn that, although the island contains 1,250,000 acres, yet the extent of all the land now under cultivation is only about 52,807 acres, and of this area the sugar plantations cover only 34,059 acres. The entire number of agricultural laborers working for wages in the sugar and cocoa is only 14,000, of whom nearly 8,000 are immigrants from India and China, introduced at the public expense. It is found that these are by far better laborers for wages than the negro, who, it is stated, "will not be stimulated to greater industry by any increase of wages." And at the present time the planters would gladly obtain labor by an advance of wages. The high price of sugar and other tropical productions has stimulated enterprise, a greater extent of land is being brought under cultivation, and all that is wanted for the development of the colony is a supply of hands. Such are the fertility and abundance of land that "the expense of establishing on virgin land an estate capable of producing 250 hogsheads of sugar including the cost of machinery and buildings, would not exceed £6,000 sterling." But with the present supply of labor even the present production of the colony cannot be kept up. The planters, therefore, beg the government to assist them in obtaining immigrants from China and India. The colony says the report, could without difficulty meet the expense of introducing and without risk find employment for 500 Chinese immigrants." But it is to British India that the colony chiefly looks. Under the former are ambitious and work for wages; the latter go off and squat in remote districts, content to support life on a little. Now this document comes, we think, opportunely at once more gain the ascendancy unless we carry out a plan of free labor. Our colonies in the West are the field for such a scheme, our empire in the East may furnish the laborers, and the new world we shall have on Asia will give facilities for doing what we wish. Whether we should send mulatto sepoys across the water is a matter hardly yet ripe for decision; but we think, if they are to be transported anywhere, they may as well people Trinidad as the Andamans or any Asiatic island. But it is evident that the whole question of West Indian civilization must now be examined, and with such sol-

onies as Jamaica, Trinidad, and Guiana, there is no reason why we should not show that the culture of the tropics by free labor is not the impossibility which the partisans of slavery represent.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

As we have before noticed, the Democratic State Convention will meet in Charlotte, on the 14th day of April. To the place of meeting, and we might also add, the time, our objections have been freely expressed, and we have seen nothing since to produce a change. We repeat, that there was not the least earthly necessity for the action of the Committee, and by it the East has been virtually disengaged.

A unanimity of sentiment existed, and may still exist, among the Eastern democrats, to dispute their right to furnish a standard-bearer for the next campaign. It has been the unanimous wish that she should do so. It is true, that among the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been brought forward in connection with the nomination, the East does entertain a preference, and would gladly express it by a vote in convention; but there was an unswerving determination to give to the nominee a cordial and united support, should another be the recipient of the honor of an endorsement by the convention. In view of these things, it appears strange that the Committee should have lost sight of us altogether, and regardless of the convenience of Eastern delegates, have decided upon a point so far West. The thing has been done, however, and there is no appeal or remedy; the question now arises, will our friends in this section attend? We believe they will not, or in very limited numbers. This is to be regretted. Under existing circumstances, we think that it is of vital importance to the party, that a full representation from every county should be present, that the nominee, whoever he may be, may go forth bearing the endorsement of all sections and of all interests. There is a force and power imparted to our principles when they have been given impetus by the many instead of the few, when they have received the reiterated sanction of the National Democracy. In them her faith is unshaken, and did an opportunity offer she would give another evidence of her unflinching adherence to those great cardinal truths, ere she is called upon to declare it at the ballot-box in August next; but by the selection made by the Committee we fear that she will be debarred the privilege, and we shall lose the influence that would be thus given to our cause. May it be otherwise.

Plymouth, as seen by the dim light of the moon, does not present a very prepossessing appearance. Viewed in the sunlight, it presents more attractions. We left the town before the break of day and upon the top of a four-horse stage at that. The air was bracing and you may well imagine that toes and fingers suffered a little. Did you ever ride in a stage? if not, Mr. Editor, I would advise you to do so at your earliest convenience. I was fortunate enough to get in the Stage before we arrived at Washington, and then I thought I was fixed. Sitting opposite me there was an intelligent young lady, and she assisted me to pass several hours most pleasantly. By her side there was a squishy looking somebody in the shape of a woman, who annoyed us frequently by her violent screams. Every time the stage was so unfortunate as toumble in a mud hole, she would bawl.

Our squishy woman was accompanied by her lord. He was a diminutive gentleman and evidently not addicted to strong drink or cigars. He was assigned a position on the top of the stage, much to the disappointment of his pretty wife. A gentleman along suggested the name of "Spirer" for our hero, as he was rather dexterous in climbing on the stage, and that title he bore with evident pleasure until we parted at Washington. Washington appears to be a beautiful place; we spent an hour there most pleasantly and left for New-Berne—I again on top of the stage. After traveling for some miles, and smoking a cigar, I entered the stage again. There I found a lady who had certainly traveled before. She was interesting and with her I passed several hours. We soon received an addition to our number, of two gentlemen and a lady friend talked much about the love of country and especially the South. She had been North and heard the virtues of Southern gentlemen assailed by that notorious slang-whanger, Henry Ward Beecher, and she had insulted him. She gloried in the South and would defend it until she lost all her blood, to which Mr. somebody responded, Amen!

After six or eight hours' traveling over muddy road and with baking horses, we arrived in the town of

NEW DRUG STORE.
WE TAKE THIS METHOD OF IN-
forming the citizens of Eliza City
in vicinity that we have opened a new
DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE
in the building formerly occu-
pied by Dr. R. K. Speed. Our store has been
thoroughly renovated, and put in the most com-
plete order, with one of the finest and most com-
plete stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES,
& ALSO, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN PERFUMERY.
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps. Fine Hair,
Nail, and Paint Brushes. Trusses and
importers of the day. Extracts for flavouring. Pure
and strong tonics for Medicinal purposes. All
which we will sell equally as low as can be
bought in any establishment South.
The Poole will give his personal attention to
compounding of Prescriptions. Per-
son in want of medicals at any hour in the
will find him at his room over the Store.
WHEDEBEE & POOLE.
February 2, 1858—1.

HOTELS.
BERRY'S CITY HOTEL,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
EDWIN BERRY, PROPRIETOR.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-
spectfully inform his friends and
patrons, and the public generally, that
he has leased for a term of years the
Hotel formerly kept by George A.
Williams, Esq., and is now prepared to ac-
commodate all who may favor him with their
patronage.
His able will always be furnished with the
very best edibles afforded by our market, and
his servants will be found polite and attentive.
The travelling public are requested to give
him a call. Every possible exertion will be
made to give entire satisfaction to those who
may stop at the "CITY HOTEL."
April 28, 1857—1.

LEIGH HOUSE,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING LEAS-
ED for a term of years this spacious and
comfortable hotel, would announce their
readiness to accommodate the travelling public, in
such a manner, they hope, as to meet with its
approbation.
The Hotel is known to be one of the largest
Hotels in the State—its ROOMS well furnished
and comfortable, and to the cleanliness of
which special attention will be paid. Add to this, a TABLE well supplied with all the
market afford—after every servant; and landlords
will do all in their power to please and
make comfortable their guests; and the public
need not fear of having their wants and comfort
politely and attentively administered to.
HINTON & LEE, Proprietors.

[No. 509.]
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES.
PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, JAMES
BUCHANAN, President of the United States
America, do hereby declare and make known
that public sales will be held at the Government
land office, in the state of Alabama, at
the last day of April next, for the dis-
posal of the public lands situated within the fol-
lowing named townships, viz: *the base line and west of the Tallahasse*
meridian.
1, 14, 15, 16, and 17.
2, 22, 23, 24, and 25.
3, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, of
fractional sections 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, of
township 6, of range 26, and 3, of fraction-
al section 6, of range 27.
4, 26, and the last half of
fractional section 28, of fractional township 6,
range 28.

Amounts appropriated by law for the use of
courts, military, and other purposes, will be
applied from the sale.

The offering of the above lands will be com-
menced on the day appointed, and will proceed
in order in which they are advertised, until
such time as they shall not be kept open
for the sale, and no further entry of
bidders will be admitted, until after the
termination of the two weeks.

Under my hand, at the city of Washing-
ton, the twenty-ninth day of December, anno
domini thousand eight hundred and fifty-
four.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

President.

THOMAS A. BENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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